

DODD et al
Serial No. 09/890,860
May 22, 2003

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 19, as follows:

One advantage of using a thermally conductive material as the fibrous material is that it may not then be necessary to provide any further thermally conductive material in the element. In this case, the fibrous material will itself serve as the sole thermally conductive material in the element. However, it may in some cases be preferred to distribute a thermally conductive material within the element by means other than the fibrous material. Thus, in one preferred embodiment of the invention, the thermally conductive material comprises a particulate or filamented material, for example, a particulate or filamented metal such as iron or steel. This particulate or filamented material may be mixed with the fluoropolymer prior to compression moulding or lamination of the fluoropolymer onto the fibrous material. The resulting heat transfer element according to the invention will comprise a fibrous material, which may if desired be of metal or some other thermally conductive material but which may alternatively be or include a thermal insulator or a material having a relatively low thermal conductivity, such as glass fibres, preferably made from chemically ~~resistnat~~ resistant glass such as boron-free glass, and a fluoropolymer sheet having the thermally conductive particulate or filamented material distributed within the fluoropolymer sheet or polymer matrix.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 5, as follows:

A pipe is prepared by tape winding preprepared tapes comprising 60% by volume chemically resistant glass fibre together with 40% by volume of Kynar 711. This was obtained in the form of a very fine powder and was coated using a fluidised bed on to the glass fibres and then consolidated using a heated die. The resultant tape was 0.4 mm thick and 20 mm wide and was wound on to a mandril mandrel with 60% of the tape

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in the length of the pipe and 40% in the inner and outer surfaces of the pipe at an angle of +/- 20°. The resultant pipe performed well under test.
